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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"It's ironic that conservatives have to use politics to rid the campus of politics, but we do."

A member of humanities endowment's advisory council: A5

"More and more black people recognize a need to debate these questions. More and more black people recognize that there's no right black answer."

A law professor, on affirmative action: A17

"Louisiana is in a desperate situation when it comes to higher education."

President of Dillard U.: A1

"Black people need strong predominantly black colleges and universities. What is more, America needs strong predominantly black colleges and universities."

President of Howard U.: A60

"You can't treat a barber's school like you would a comprehensive state university."

President of Cumberland College: A43

"Many Senators, who may have felt that 'here but for the grace of God go I,' sat on this issue, then either discounted, dismissed, or trivialized it."

A law professor: A

"They've had a year of their lives taken away."

An athletics director on students affected by an NCAA rule: A49

"You can't look up to a television program."

A Michigan State U. junior on a required course taught by TV: A47

"When you come across something that appeals to people across generations, you really are in the presence of a mystery."

A professor of art history, on the study of 'public art': A9

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More Americans Say Degrees Offer Key to a Better Life

But survey finds wide concern about families' ability to pay

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

More than ever, Americans think that having a college degree is important to get a job or advance in a career, yet they believe the cost of higher education is beyond the reach of most families.

Those are among the findings of a recent survey conducted by the Gallup Organization for the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, an association of university public-relations and development officers.

The survey shows that despite concerns about overcrowded classrooms and soaring tuition rates, Americans increasingly think a college degree is the ticket to a better life. Seventy-three per cent of those surveyed said it is very important to get a college degree, an increase of 15 per cent over those surveyed five years ago.

Interviews With 1,000 Adults

The Gallup poll was based on telephone interviews with 1,000 adults across the country. CASE has sponsored the survey for the past eight years to gauge Americans' perception of higher education and to provide information for public-policy makers.

Black people were more likely than others who responded to the survey to say that a college degree was vital to getting a job. Eighty-six per cent of the blacks polled said a degree was important, compared with 72 per cent of the whites and 62 per cent of the Hispanics. In addition, those who already had a college degree

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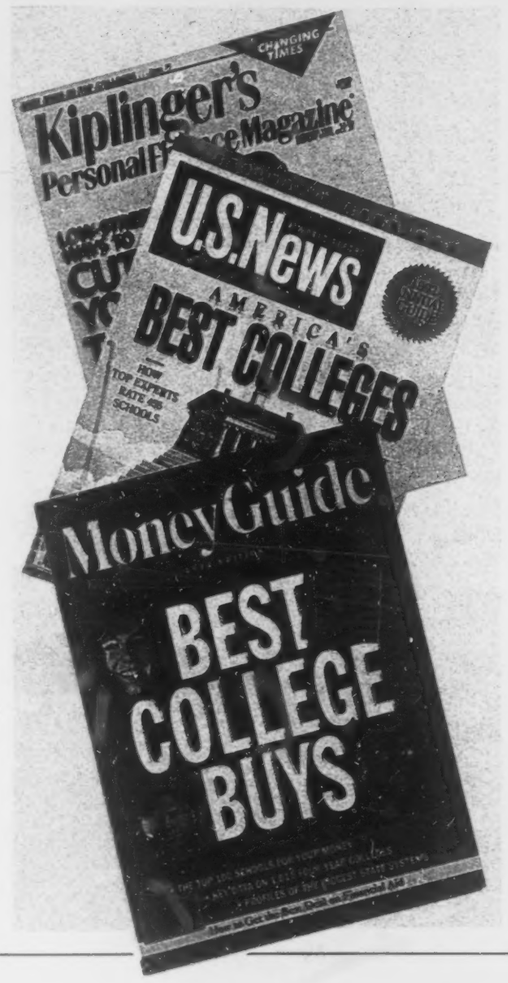
The Iwo Jima Monument as a Symbol of 'Public Art'

© 1991 JAKE McGUIRE

In a new book, two art historians take a close look at how people have attached many meanings to the Marine Corps memorial: Page A8.

PUSH FOR YOUNG READERS

Rankings of Colleges by Magazines Grow in Popularity, Putting Campuses on Spot



By KAREN GRASSMUCK

In an effort to attract more young readers, a growing number of magazines are ranking the nation's colleges and universities—much to the exasperation of many people in higher education.

September began with *Money* magazine's publication of its second edition of "Best College Buys," a ranking of 1,011 institutions in a special guide sold on newsstands next to copies of its regular monthly issue. The month ended with *U.S. News & World Report*'s fourth consecutive annual issue of "America's Best Colleges" ranking 1,373 four-year institutions in four distinct categories.

Meanwhile, subscribers to *Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine* (formerly *Changing Times*) are reading an article in that magazine's October issue called "Best Buys in Top Colleges." And at the *National Review*, staff members have published a new book called *The National Review Col-*

Continued on Page A45

Gubernatorial Contest Poses Distinct Choices for Future of Higher Education in Louisiana

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

The three top candidates in the Louisiana gubernatorial race would lead higher education in distinctly different directions.

Incumbent Gov. Buddy Roemer, a Republican, is a reformer who has emphasized improving academic quality, reducing duplicative programs, and increasing faculty salaries.

His top Democratic challenger is Edwin W. Edwards, who was replaced by Mr. Roemer in 1987. Mr. Edwards is a populist who favors an expansion of vocational-school programs.

Mr. Roemer's top Republican rival is State Rep. David Duke, a former Ku Klux Klan leader and founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. He has pledged to "end unjust affirmative action and quotas" and to use budget cuts instead of tax increases to balance the state budget.

Although the choices are clear, they are also apparently rather unpalatable to voters.

Battles With Lawmakers

According to a poll conducted by the University of New Orleans, most voters approve of the job Governor Roemer is doing but think he lacks leadership ability. The Governor, who was a Democrat until March, has had numerous battles with the Democratic leadership of the Legislature. In particular, he has lost key fights over restrictive abortion legislation and his plan to reorganize the governance of the state's higher-education systems.

Voters responding to the University of New Orleans poll gave Mr. Edwards the highest marks for leadership of the three top candidates; however, he was faulted for repeatedly being the subject of criminal investigations. According to the poll, Mr. Duke is viewed as dishonest by many white and black voters alike.

Pollsters at the University of New Orleans and Loyola University say that none of the candidates is heading to the polls on October 19 with a clear chance of winning the primary. (Louisiana primaries include members of both parties.) If that is the case, the voters will make their final selection on November 16.

Samuel DuBois Cook, president of Dillard University, says he does not know whether he will vote for Mr. Roemer or Mr. Edwards. "It's a difficult choice. I'm looking very hard for where there is hope," he says.

"Louisiana is in a desperate situation when it comes to higher education. The state universities have lost a lot of people because of the financial crunch—especially Louisiana State University and the University of New Orleans," Mr. Cook says. "We are in desperate need of vision."

It may take a visionary to lead Louisiana out of its economic morass. The state faces

Continued on Page A42

MARGINALIA

From a note in the "Currents" column of *American Libraries:*

"Winning librarians: Recent honorees sighted by their professional peers include . . ."

Ahoy, there!

■

Whom, sweet whom (from *The New York Times*):

"The question clouding Mr. Gates's nomination to head the agency is whether he acted as an honest reformer at the C.I.A., seeking to raise fresh questions in a group of experts whom he believed had become too orthodox . . ."

■

Ad in our "Bulletin Board":

"Director of Residential Life: A twelve-moth position with on-campus furnished apartment. . . ."

With holes in the upholstery?

■

News release from Appalachian State University:

"TOUCH, a wildly original theater company based in Carrboro, North Carolina, consists of three mimes, a musician, and a lighting designer. . . . Their commitment to reach nontraditional audiences has landed them in hospitals and prisons, nursing homes and day care centers. . . ."

A fine way to show appreciation.

■

From the announcement of an opening at Mountain Empire Community College:

"Chairperson, Division of Arts and Sciences. Available immediately. . . . A demonstrated ability to provide leadership and foster teamwork within adverse faculty . . . is required."

A little opposition can keep you on your toes.

■

From an article by Nathan Glazer in *Change:*

"Dinesh D'Souza's *Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus* has evoked a response matched by no other journalistic report on what is going on in American higher education. . . .

"His book has been reviewed at great length in *The New Republic* by Eugene Genovese, professor of history and an authority on slavery at the University of Rochester. . . ."

Emancipation is long overdue.

■

Ad in *U.:*

"Watch your grades go from B's, C's and D's to straight A's. Let the *To Get An 'A' Or Not To Get An 'A'* booklet show you how! . . . The incredible part is they're only $6.00 each! ! ! A small price to pay for that 4.0 piece of mind!"

May we give you a piece of *our* mind?

—C.G.

In Brief

Prosecutors drop rape charges

PHILADELPHIA—Prosecutors dropped charges last week against two fraternity members who were arrested last month in an alleged gang rape of a Temple University sophomore at the Alpha Phi Delta fraternity house.

Raymond Evers, a graduate student, and Michael Derita, a 1990 graduate, had been charged with rape. In dropping the charges, Assistant District Attorney Dianne Grunland said it appeared that the "sexual intercourse did not rise to the level of unlawful sexual intercourse."

Based on its own investigation, Temple has withdrawn official recognition of the fraternity. A university statement said the institution "has standards that go beyond the burden of proof required in a criminal prosecution." A campus panel has been appointed to review university programs that educate students about acquaintance rape and related issues. ■

PETER MORENUS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Cornell U. students mourn deaths in Haiti

ITHACA, N.Y.—Approximately 100 Cornell University students participated in a candlelight ceremony and a march last week to mark the deaths of those who were killed during the recent coup in Haiti. The ceremony was organized by the Konbit Ayisyen / Haitian Students Organization. Leaders of the march estimate that as many as 1,000 people were killed in the coup.

During the ceremony, the students sang songs, including three Creole songs in tribute to "the people of color who have died in the struggle for this freedom," said a spokesman for the group. ■

U OF IOWA

Bells will ring again at U. of Iowa

AMES, IOWA—A local disc jockey chained himself inside the University of Iowa's 92-year-old campanile as part of a fund-raising stunt aimed at reviving bell concerts that had been stopped in May due to university budget cuts. The disc jockey raised $10,000 and will donate the money to the university, which will use it to hire a carillonneur to play the bells each weekday. ■

Homeless man sues U. of Arizona

TUCSON, ARIZ.—A homeless man is suing the Arizona Board of Regents and two officers of the University of Arizona police department, claiming that the campus police force has a policy of harassing homeless people.

Sherman Ellis filed the lawsuit, which asks for compensatory damages for what he says is a violation of his civil rights.

According to Mr. Ellis's lawyer, Susan Ferrell, Mr. Ellis was searching for aluminum cans on a street adjacent to the campus when he was stopped by a university police officer. When Mr. Ellis refused to show identification, the officer allegedly yelled at him and another officer threatened him with arrest. A spokesman for the university police department said that officers routinely stopped "suspicious looking people," but did not single out the homeless. ■

Emory U. bars recruiting by state Attorney General

ATLANTA—The law school at Emory University barred employees of the state Attorney General's office from recruiting at the institution last month after the Attorney General withdrew an employment offer to a woman when he learned she planned to marry another woman.

The law school has a policy that bars the use of campus facilities by recruiters who discriminate against any group, including homosexuals.

Other Georgia law schools are investigating the matter to determine whether they will continue to allow recruiters from the office of Attorney General Michael J. Bowers to come to their campuses. Mr. Bowers, who was sued earlier this month by the American Civil Liberties Union for withdrawing the employment offer, said he did not discriminate on the basis of sexual preference. But he said that homosexual marriages are not recognized or sanctioned by the State of Georgia. ■

TOM WOFFORD

Alligator is returned to Memphis State U.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—An alligator named Omega, stolen four years ago from a biology lab at Memphis State University, has been returned. William H. N. Gutzke (*above*), an associate professor of biology, said he had received an anonymous telephone call from a man who wanted to return the alligator because the man had lost his job and the beast was too expensive to feed. ■

Correction, clarifications

■ In "Research Notes" (*The Chronicle*, September 18), the issue date of the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* in which the article by Thomas J. McDonald and Peter W. Nathanielsz appeared, was incorrect. The article was in Volume 165, Pages 764-770, dated September 16, 1991.

■ A "Notebook" item about Stetson University's Greek rush (*The Chronicle*, September 25) may have led readers to believe the institution banned rush for all students this fall. While the university did bar all freshmen and transfer students from going through fraternity and sorority rush, about 50 returning students participated.

■ A story on the EDUCOM Higher Education Software Awards competition (*The Chronicle*, September 4) omitted the name of a program that received the group's Special Recognition Software Award. It was "A la rencontre de Philippe," developed by Gilberte Furstenberg, Janet H. Murray, Stuart Malone, and Ayshe Farman-Farmaian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. ■

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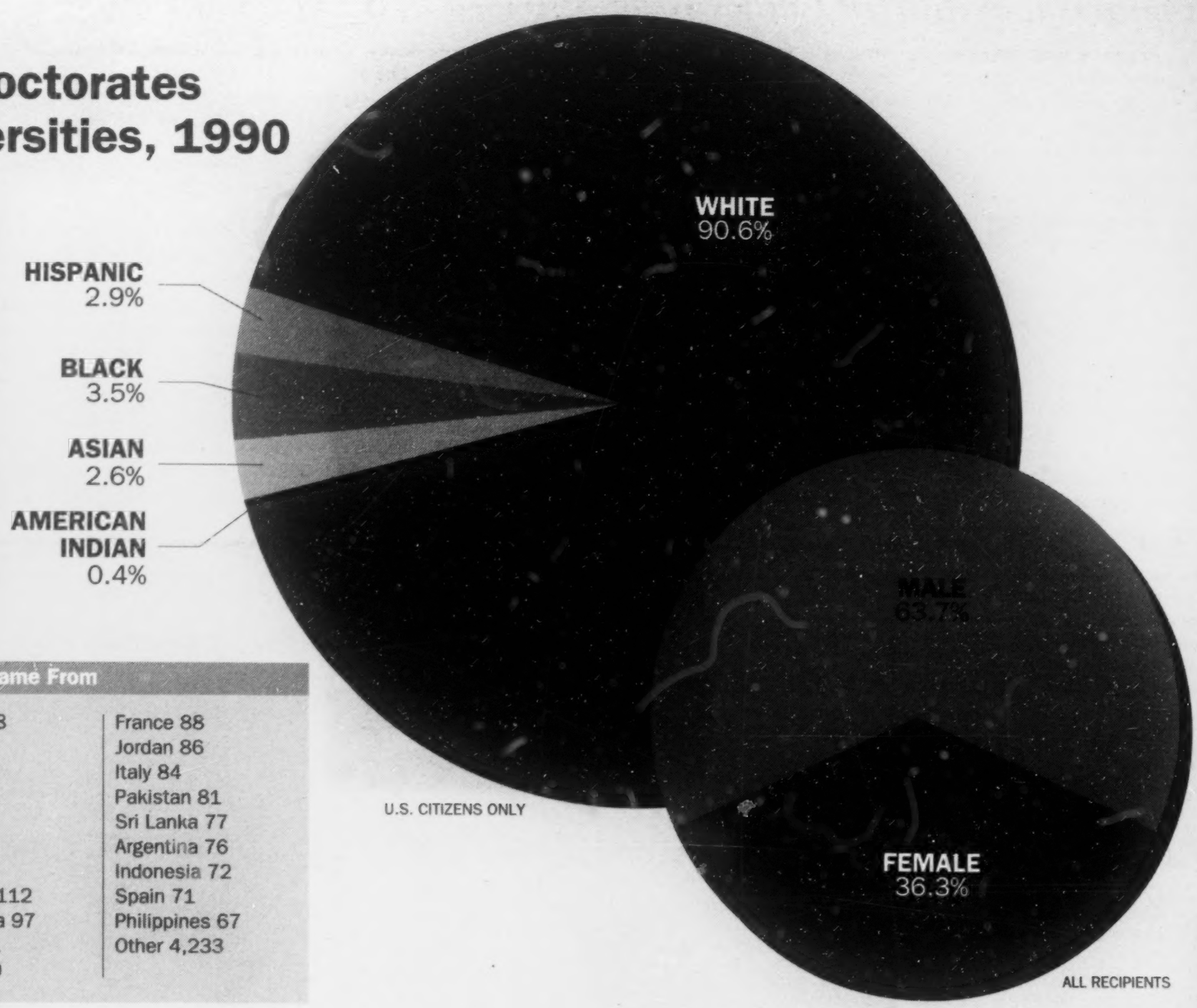
FACT FILE

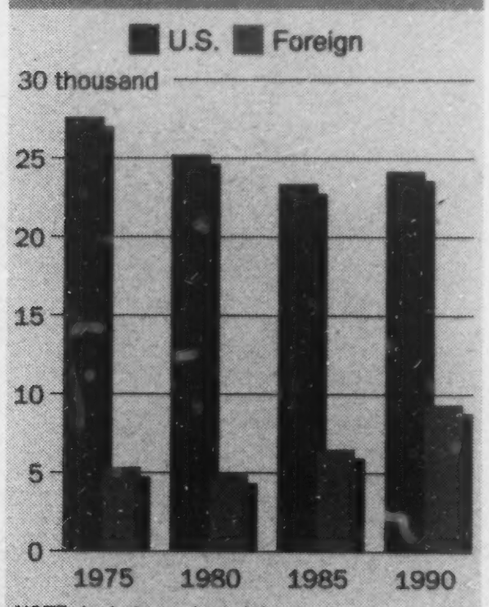
Recipients of Doctorates From U.S. Universities, 1990



Where They Came From

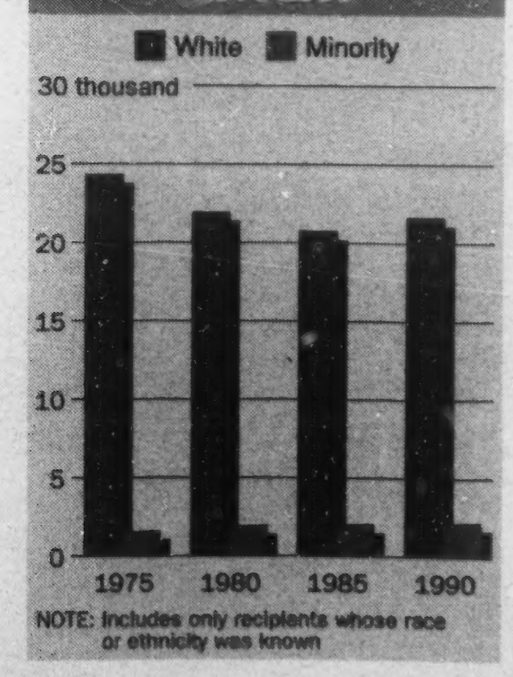
United States 24,190	England 158	France 88
South Korea 1,218	Nigeria 144	Jordan 86
Taiwan 1,110	Greece 130	Italy 84
China 1,061	Mexico 125	Pakistan 81
India 849	Brazil 120	Sri Lanka 77
Canada 406	Turkey 119	Argentina 76
Iran 270	Israel 116	Indonesia 72
Egypt 183	Hong Kong 112	Spain 71
Japan 179	Saudi Arabia 97	Philippines 67
Thailand 163	Australia 91	Other 4,233
West Germany 161	Malaysia 90	

U.S and Foreign Recipients, 1975-1990



NOTE: Includes only recipients whose citizenship was known

Ethnicity of U.S. Recipients, 1975-1990



NOTE: Includes only recipients whose race or ethnicity was known

	All fields [1]	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Professional fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	36,027	3,820	1,038	6,484	4,892	6,613	5,859	6,076	1,178
Median age at conferral	33.9	35.7	34.9	41.6	31.2	32.3	30.5	34.2	37.9
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	10.5	12.2	11.8	17.9	8.2	9.1	7.6	10.6	14.5
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	7.0	8.3	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	7.5	7.9
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	55.4%	57.1%	35.8%	37.5%	76.9%	53.8%	67.5%	55.4%	26.3%
Sex									
Male	63.7%	54.4%	74.4%	42.4%	91.5%	62.6%	81.8%	53.7%	56.8%
Female	36.3	45.6	25.6	57.6	8.5	37.4	18.2	46.3	43.2
Citizenship									
United States	67.1	78.3	55.7	84.4	39.4	68.0	56.5	73.8	75.0
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.6	5.0	7.5	2.3	7.7	4.2	4.9	3.9	4.1
Non-U.S., temporary visa	21.5	10.2	29.8	7.4	44.8	22.1	31.9	14.1	14.4
Unknown	6.8	6.5	7.0	5.8	8.1	5.6	6.7	8.2	6.5
Racial and ethnic group [3]									
American Indian	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8
Asian	2.6	1.2	2.3	1.1	8.0	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.8
Black	3.5	2.3	1.7	7.7	1.5	1.4	0.7	3.9	4.2
Hispanic	2.9	3.6	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.7	2.4
White	90.6	92.6	94.1	87.3	88.2	92.7	93.2	90.1	90.7
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	11.8%	3.9%	0.6%	1.7%	6.2%	31.2%	17.8%	9.1%	1.7%
Research associateship	9.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	11.9	19.1	22.8	3.2	1.2
Traineeship	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.8	0.5
Other	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	3.8	0.8	1.2	1.4
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	39.5	69.3	75.6	66.8	22.2	17.9	20.0	38.6	55.5
Industry or business	14.0	4.6	8.0	5.4	35.5	8.0	21.8	12.8	7.9
Government	5.7	1.9	1.5	6.0	7.0	6.1	4.0	8.8	5.3
Non-profit organization	3.9	4.1	0.9	4.3	1.4	2.1	0.6	9.1	14.0
Other or unknown	3.6	3.8	2.1	4.5	2.8	2.9	2.2	5.7	4.3
Postdoctoral status unknown	9.0	9.6	8.7	8.1	10.9	7.4	9.1	9.7	8.1
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	28.6%	8.3%	34.4%	5.8%	65.2%	44.9%	56.6%	23.1%	9.5%
Teaching	32.5	65.6	46.1	32.6	15.4	24.2	22.7	26.9	43.1
Administration	11.5	4.4	3.5	33.1	1.9	5.9	1.8	5.6	10.8
Professional services	12.5	4.8	2.5	10.8	5.9	12.0	4.9	31.0	17.0
Other	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.7
Unknown	14.0	16.0	13.3	17.1	10.9	11.5	12.7	12.5	16.7

[1] Includes degree categories not listed separately
[2] Excludes business and management, which is listed separately
[3] Figures cover only U.S. citizens

SOURCE: "SUMMARY REPORT 1990," NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL